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to our ferends who fower us with manuscripts for subtreation with to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Fiction and Fact. The Hon. ALLEN D. CANDLER, GOVERNOR of Georgia, was a witness before A sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission at Atlanta last week. He gave the usual Democratic patter about the Trusts. He said that they "are injurious to the and build up colossal fortunes," "destroy the South he could talk from knowledge. been for some years. New industries are springing up everywhere."

Strange, isn't it, that the South's period of greatest prosperity coincides with the largest development of business combinations? And just as strange that all the rest of the country is thriving and contented under the same conditions. If Trusts have so injurious an effect why is it not shown in the life and pocketbooks of the people? If the United States are going to the dogs on account of the Trusts, how does it happen that the United States are so remarka-

The prosperity is a fact. The all-embracing deadliness of the Trusts is only a maggot in the Democratic noddle.

The Republican Party and the Constitution.

In the speech delivered by the Hon. John D. Long in Boston on Thursday there was this luminous presentation of the Constitution's bearing upon territory belonging to the United States:

"For myself, I have never doubted that WEBSTER, the great expounder of the Constitution, was right in the opinion which he so clearly stated, and which gn z d in the treaty of peace with Spain by which these islands were ceded to us, that they are subject to legislation by Congress. I am of the school of WEBSTER and not of Cal. Republican party was founded upon the principle that the Constitution did not, of its own force, carry slavery into the Territories, but that these, by the plain letter of the Constitution, are subject to such rules and regulations as Congress

To infer that the opposition to the original Republican view was actually the Democratic party of the time, is incorrect. It was the slave power, represented by JOHN C. CALHOUN, and the opinion in CALHOUN'S favor rendered by Chief Justice Taney, seemed, in the words of Senator SPOONER of Wisconsin, in his initial speech upon the Philippines, to come from one who "held a brief for African slavery."

To carry out the policy of national expansion the Republican party invokes the power found for the purpose in the Constitution, and no more.

The University of Chicago.

When we consider its youth, we cannot but regard with admiration the munificent endowment and prospective usefulness of the University of Chicago. This institution was incorporated in September 1890, and opened its doors to students in October 1892. Since then it has grown with surprising rapidity, and now stands in the front rank of American seats of learning. It is intended to be a university in the widest sense of the term, comprising, as it already does, not only a college proper and a scientific school, but also graduate schools of arts, literature and science and a divinity school; a school of law, a school of medicine, a school of technology, a school of fine arts and a school of music are to be added presently. Its libraries already comprise some three hundred and fifty thousand volumes and its museums and laboratories are organized on an imposing scale. The model which it undertakes to reproduce is, apparently, the University of Berlin, supplemented in the case of undergraduates during their first two years with the curriculum pursued at a German gymnasium or realschule of

the highest class. According to the Register for 1898-99, the whole number of instructors in the University of Chicago, exclusive of summer appointments, is 219, and the total number of students, after deductions are made for repetitions, is 2,959. If the number of students shall increase hereafter at the rate observed during the last seven years, this institution will be at no distant date more largely attended than any other seat of learning in the United States. Let us see how the students were distributed. In the academical department or college proper there were 901 students, of whom 545 were in the so-called "junior solleges," performing the work of the freshmen and sophomore years, and 356 in the "senior colleges," wherein the work elsewhere assigned to the junior and senjor years is accomp! he . The junior colleges are four, to wat the College of Arts, the College of Science, the College of Literature and the College of Commerce and Polities. It is noteworthy that, for admission to any of these, a knowledge of Latin and of French or German, as well as of mathematics, physics, English and history, is required. For admission to the College of Arts, leading to the A. B. degree, a knowledge of Greek is also prescribed; thus this degree is differentiated at this university from that of Bachelor of Philosophy. We should note, also, that, in the junior College of Arts, one-third of the time is assigned to the classical languages. To a senior college, a student is admitted either after receiving the "junior college" certificate from this university, or after having completed a corresponding amount of work in another institution. Even after entering the "senior colleges" an undergraduate's choice of studies is restricted to a certain extent, according to the degree for which he is a candidate. The graduate schools are, at present, two; namely, one of arts and literature, and one of science; they are attended by 951 students. Admission to these schools is granted to those who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago, and to those who hold corresponding degrees from other institu-

fers the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science and Master of Philosophy upon those students who have done the full work of at least three-quarters of a year in the university, who have passed . satisfactory examination, and have presented satisfactory dissertations on prescribed subjects. On the other hand, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy requires three years of resident study at the university, besides a satisfactory final examination and an acceptable printed thesis.

Of the three professional schools included in Harvard University, those of divinity. law and medicine, only the former is at present represented at Chicago. Here the department of divinity comprehends the graduate divinity school, the English theoogical seminary and the Scandinavian theological seminary. The student who seeks admission to the graduate divinity school as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity is required to present the diploma of an accepted college certifying that he has received a Bachelor's degree. If the degree is not A. B., the student must present the certificate of the university examiner, or of his former instructors, that best interests of the country," "raise prices | he has passed examinations on the Latin required for graduation from the university the great middle 'luss," and so on. About and the Greek required for admission to the junior College of Arts. The English He said that "the prospects of the South | theological seminary is intended to were never better. All of our manufactur- meet the needs of students who have ing enterprises are prospering and have not received the advantages of a collegiate education. For students of this description, the season of residence is the summer quarter only. The purpose of the Scandinavian seminaries is to fit young men to preach the Gospel to the Danes, Norwegians and Swedes residing in this country or in their home lands. The curriculum consists of two years of preparatory studies and two years of strictly divinity studies.

> The amount of assistance offered by this university to needy and meritorious students is remarkable. Thus, to students admitted to the "junior colleges" are assigned no fewer than fifty-one scholarships tenable for an academical year, and carrying an income equal to the university fees for three-quarters of a year. To undergraduates who have completed the work of a "junior college," twelve "senior college" scholarships of the same value are awarded. To those students who have performed creditably the work of a "senior college," graduate scholarships are alowed, yielding in each case a sum equal to the university fees for three quarters, provided the student continues his studies in the graduate schools. Of university fellowships there are no fewer than sixty, a third of which are worth \$520 a year, while a second third yield \$320 annually, and the last third carry a sum equal to the university fees for three quarters. There are also ten special fellowships worth from an amount equivalent to the university fees for three quarters to \$520 a year. In the graduate divinity

school there are three fellowships, each worth \$420 apiece, and a number of scholarships varying from \$105 to \$255 a year. We may mention here the average cost of education at the university. The bill for tuition in the college proper, and in the graduate divinity school, is \$120 for three quarters, or in other words, for thirty-six weeks. The rent of rooms in the dormitories ranges from \$60 to \$171 for three quarters. The cost of board, laundry text books and stationery is put at \$45. An alleged "liberal" estimate puts the an-\$555, and it is asserted that the total can | HIRAM COBB:

be reduced below \$300. When the preparations for a law sch and a school of medicine have been completed there is no doubt that the University of Chicago will, in respect of the scope of the instruction offered and the number of teachers and students, as well as with regard to the substantial value of its degrees, vie with the oldest and most distinguished seats of learning in the East.

The Battle of Armageddon. Mr. Totten, formerly of the Army, is well known as one of the latest and boldest interpreters of the prophecies of Scripture. He is a Christian who is in now way infected with the infidelity of the "higher criticism" of the Bible, but retains for it the old-fashioned belief to the fullest and his pain is great that nowadays this faith in him is so unusual among men and there is comparatively so little popular knowledge of the Book and interest in it except as a target for criticism. As we have observed before, neglect of the Scriptures in these days is notable. The Bible does not hold the place it once did as a controlling influence in English literature. The newer writers of most popularity display little familiarity with it and the new criticism of it, relegating it to a place alongside the sacred books of other religions, with legends, myths and fabulous stories as its basis, has tended to affect a radical change

in popular estimation of the Scriptures. Mr. Totten's specialty being the interpretation of Biblical prophecy, he now turns his attention to fixing the proximate date of the occurrence of the Battle of Armageddon, the terrible and final conflict pictured in the Apocalypse. Armage idon means the mountain or city of Megiddo, originally one of the royal cities of the Canaanites noted in the warlike history of the Jews. Mr. Torren reads from the prophecies that this tremendous battle is so near at hand that "men now sixty years of age" will see it. The immediate cause which will bring on the awful conflict he does not pretend to foresee, though he suggests that it may be a clash between France and England, the death of FRANCIS JOSEPH or something of that sort; but he is confident that the ultimate result will be a gigantic struggle between England, Germany and the United States, on the one side, against Russia, on the other, that Palestine will be the seat of the conflict, and that the allies will be victorious

and will divide up the world. Palestine, he contends, is "the strategic point of empire." The "power that owns Palestine sits at the gate of the universal commerce of the future," says Mr. Totten. "Spread out a map of the world on an equal surface, see how the lines cross and crisscross through that wonderful tract, the Arabian inclosure." In Palestine, therefore, he is satisfied will take place the terrible and final Battle of Armageddon of the Apocalypse and then and not until then will come "the promised time when war shall be no more." Instead of the Czar's Peace Congress ushering in that boon it will therefore only have paved the way of the great and final conflict still to

be fought. The consequence, as read in the interpretation of the prophecies by Mr. Torren, will be this:

"That age will be the millennium, and I have not the slightest doubt but that it will be personally

worthy to be His condjutors in the day immediately following that besom of destruction which ends at Armageddon.

Mr. Torren is in no way disconcerted by the many past failures in the way of prophetic interpretation, nor is he troubled by the "higher critical" explanation that the so-called Biblical prophecies were not prophecies at all, but frequently if not invariably mere pretences to prophesy which were really written after the occurrence of the events. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, taking a more complimentary view of the Prophets, only goes so far, however, as to class their foreseeing vision in the same category with that of great statesmen like LINCOLN OF GLADSTONE, for instance, thus making it purely nat ural and human. Not so Mr. TOTTEN; he believes absolutely that through the Prophets spoke the Omniscience for whom there is neither past nor present. He speaks of the Battle of Armageddon as an actual historical event of the near future, as certain as was the Battle of Waterloo of the past, and he looks forward confidently to the coming personal reign of CHRIST on earth during a millennium of peace as a fact as absolutely foreordained as the laws of natural science are demonstrable.

At one time, such an interpretation of prophecy as his would have aroused the Christian world; but now it passes by as the delusion of a cranky mind, even among religious believers themselves. Both the pulpit and the theological seminary are studying with more respect the learned disquisitions of the school of Biblical critics who are engaged in the attempt to upset all belief in the prophecies as supernatural predictions. It is a wonderful change, and Christendom is only beginning to feel the consequences of it. Nowhere, probably, do Mr. Torren's prophetical interpre tation awaken a broader smile than in the theological seminaries of the very Churches which once would have regarded it with some serious interest. Nowadays higher critical" scholarship has no fear or hope of a Battle of Armageddon, and whatever attention it pays to Mr. TOTTEN will be to him purely as a military writer, perhaps able to discern with intelligence possible military tendencies at this time.

Prof. Van Dyke and the Birdie. The Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE left the Presbyterian pulpit in order to become Professor of English Literature at Princeton. He decided that he could do more good as a professor of literature than as a preacher. Consequently his literary productions should be studied with interest. They must be, in part, the justification or the want of justification of their author's change of career. We must seek in them a more profound and a richer message to a wider audience than he could have reached in his Fifth avenue church. We turn, therefore, with a pleasant expectation to the page of the Independent which contains his poem, "The Ruby-Crowned Kinglet." The fine simplicity of the first stanza takes the heart at once. The Professor addresses the Kinglet:

Where's your kingdom, little King? Where's the land you call your own, Where's your palace, and your throne? Fluttering lightly on the wing Through the blossom-world of May. Whither lies your royal way? Where's the realm that owns your away,

It may be said that this is not a large atterance, but how easy it is. It recails to nual expenses for thirty-six weeks of a the mind the not less natural verses of student residing within the quadrangles at a meritorious Cambridgeport poet, Mr.

"Where's your pigtail, little WING, Where's your Joss and where's his house? Consonants darkly muttering.
Through the bosom of the Port Seekest Howard street or Court? Will the pipe be thy disport, Little Wing?"

Mr. Cobb, aside from the trivial subject of his verse, exceeds the terms of his icense in the matter of his rhymes. Blouse" and "house "are unequally yoked, and "Port," "Court" and "disport "should never be driven three abreast by a careful bard. Exactitude of rhyme is necessary in the lighter vein. On the austere heights of song where the Professor dwells, these niceties may be despised. So it is not surprising to find the Professor mating score" with "Labrador," "home" with "come," and "splendor" with "tender." All the great poets are careless. But it is time for the Ruby-Crowned Kinglet to file his answer, of which we regret our inability to give the whole:

" Far to northward lies a land Where the trees together stan Closer than the blades of wheat When the summer is complete. Like a robe the forests hide Lonely vale and mountain side Balsam, hemlock, spruce and pine-All those mighty trees are mine. All its waves belong to me.'

Here the matter is more than the form, and yet the latter has a gentle and insinuating charm: "Balsam, hemlock, spruce and pine-

All those mighty trees are mine, This distich has what is called "a haunting melody." It is full of the magic of poetry and recalls "old, forgotten, far-off things." For instance, these well-known

and beautiful lines: "Feny, meeny, mony, mi,

Tuska, line, bone, stri." Of course we are far from suspecting Prof. VAN DYKE of imitation, yet he might have added to the variety of his numbers by reproducing, in an elevated strain, the short and finally explosive line, "Huldy, guldy, boo!" But we must follow the flashing of the ruby crown. Birdie announces his intention of emigrating to my dainty nest, and there from dawn to dark I'll sing," just as the Professor does

at Princeton. The Professor, speaking as advocatus diaboli, and not from any want of sympathy with the Kinglet, throws the cold spell at

"Back again, my little King! Is your happy kingdom lost To that rebel knave, Jack Frost? Have you felt the snow flakes sting? Autumn is a rude disrober: Houseless, homeless in October, Whither now? Your plight is sober, Exiled King!"

"Sober" and "October" have been made to stand together by convivial English Goliards time out of mind, but "disrober" is fresh and welcome. "Autumn is a rude disrober" is an interesting and an energetic line. We forget the name of the English poet, perhaps a seventeenth century laur-

" Ve trees, strip off your foliage sere: It is the bedtime of the year," The passages are parallel, but how much more restrained and dignified is the Pro-

fessor's treatment of the subject! The Kinglet says that everything is all tions of good standing. This school con- ruled by the Sagova and those that are counted right. He spends his winters in the South, placed its black marks on the forehead of many photographs.

"I fly by night and feed by day, Till I see the Southern moon Glistening on the broad lagoon." This has not the fine imaginative leap and rush of "The cow jumped over the moon, The little dog laughed to see such sport, And the dish ran away with the spoon." But it carries a deep moral lesson. "I fly by night and feed by day." What a parable of industry for the young gentlemen of Princeton! Birdle flies until he sees the Southern moon. He has an object in view and he never rests until he attains that object. He is a persevering Birdie, young gentlemen; and his perseverance is rewarded, as yours will be. Birdie is

"Where the cypress' vivid green And the dark magnolia's sheen, Weave a shelter around my home There the snowstorms never come;

There the snowstorms never come!" A charming poetical exaggeration, and calculated to stimulate the study of geography and meteorology. We wish we had time to write an exhaustive commentary on this ornithological poem. It must suffice to say that Birdle has the last word. He declares with much enthusiasm-if he has a fault he is a little too much pleased with himself-that

"Everywhere that I can fly, There I own the earth and sky; There I'm happy as a King.

No doubt Prof. VAN DYKE is happy as a King or even as a Ruby-Crowned Kinglet. His joy of production must be great. To Illustrate the difference between poetry and prose, we take from the Century Dictionary a part of its remarks about Ruby-Crowned Kinglets: Vol. 3, page 3201:

"They are dainty little birds in form and manners. having an exquisite song of great volume, considering their tiny size. They are migratory and insectvorous, build very bulky, mossy nests, warmly lined with feathers, and lay numerous white eggs, spotted with reddish brown."

Shall we not say that Prof. VAN DYKE has an exquisite song of great volume, too?

Dredging Gold From the Sea.

Our Government is granting rights to all applicants to dredge for gold in the sea off Cape Nome. Official authorization is necessary because it is illegal to carry on any enterpris: within the three-mile limit that could not be permitted till it was certain shipping interests.

A number of companies and individuals are preparing to engage in this enterprise, which is a new phase of gold mining and the result of the novel conditions under which gold is found in the Cape Nome distance of thirty miles. The gold came originally from the quartz veins in the limestone and mica-schist mountains from four to five miles inland. In the course of been broken away and carried gradually by water agency down the gentle but continuous siope from the mountains to the sea. Much of the quartz, in the form of coarse gravels and boulders, has lodged in the tundra that intervenes between the mountains and the beach and itiwill pay for working, but the necessary crushing machinery has not yet been introduced at Cape Nome. Along the beach, however, the rock has been reduced by wave action to fine gravel and sand, and the heavier gold, in fine particles, has sunk feet and is obtained by the ordinary appli-

ances of placer mining. similar conditions, the gold would be found under the sea for a considerable distance from the shore and last year's investo discharge their cargoes by means of boats and lighters. The nearest harbors for ocean vessels are Port Clarence, sixty miles northwest of Nome City and Goloflin Bay, the same distance east, and there is Nome City by rail. Dredging, therefore, the gold coast, and there is every prospect that a rich harvest will be reaped from under the waters.

A Warning From Scripture.

Yesterday, amid all the surroundings and trappings of a veritable carnival scene, in the presence of a great assemblage of people, the Mayor turned the first shovelful of earth in the digging of the underground railroad, the prodigious work which is to be continued for years to come.

Let us hope that it will prove so to be. But as AhaB replied to the vaunting of Ben-HADAD, King of Syria, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

Not until the tunnel is finished and just!fles the cost of it and the hopes of successful rapid transit by means of it which led to the undertaking, will the appropriate time come for boasting and exulting.

It will be a long pull, and inevitably a terribly hard pull; how hard no man can foresee. So, in modern idiom, it is to hope.

Gov. Steunenberg and the Machinists. The Hon. FRANK STEUNENBERG, in his

testimony before the committee that is investigating last summer's troubles in the Cour d'Alene mines, bore himself like the stalwart citizen that he was Labrador. "There," he says, "I'll build when he was confronted by those same troubles as Governor of Idaho. A Democrat, that is a Bryanite and supporter of the Chicago platform, Governor STEUNENBERG faced his official duty to put down riot and uphold men's rights to their own like an American and a man, and when brought to the witness stand in Washington he told the story of the outrages perpetrated in the name of organized labor with the frankness of speech and loyalty to law and order that had marked his action.

The beginning is visible of a general strike of the machinist division of the great labor trust. The right of a hundred thousand men to stop work when they so desire if they are not under contract, is the same as the right of one. If the machinists do nothing but stop work, nobody can complain. But if they should go further, and stand in the way of the other men, like the rioters in the Cœur d'Alenes, the support which Governor STEUNENBERG gave to the principle of justice which they assail will be given in every city where it is

According to the temporary chairman of the Nebraska Democratic Convention. "Price. the Pater Noster in the prayer book of trade.

American manhood" in 1896. It seems to be impossible to make a good warm Bryanite speech without lugging in a little blasphemy. thereby imitating the example set by the peerless leader at the Chicago Convention.

Gen. SAMBO BOWLES'S Springfield Republican finds that Col. BRYAN's Nebraska voices against imperialism are "all that the friends of liberty can desire." The friends of liberty, it should be said, are the persons who send Gen. Sambo Bowles one dollar for his weekly Republican. So they don't desire much and are easily satisfied.

Senator Perricasew is right for once.-Is it possible? Why did Dakota Dick spoil his long and uniform record?

By their brilliant play yesterday in the international chess match the Americans wiped out their defeat of Friday and won by the comfortable score of 6 to 4. Great Britain is rich in Kings and Queens and Knights and Bishops. but this great democratic pawn country, in the sublime language of a Western singer. "gets there all the same."

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The chief interest for the moment is in th fate of the garrison of Mafeking, whose hope of relief from the north is now generally acknowledged to have vanished, while there appears some reason to believe that Col. Plumer's relieving force runs the risk of being cut of from its base. Mysterious allusions are being made to a flying column said to be marching by a wide detour to the westward for Mafeking, but there has been no show the value of his achievement and to evidence of its existence in authentic despatches from either the Boer or British side. It was said to have started from Kimberiev a few days after the relief of that place. but even if it travelled at less than ten miles day, which is hardly the pace for a flying column, it should have reached its destination long ago. The next despatches from Pretoris will probably announce that the beleaguering force has been reenforced and is pressing the siege to a finish.

Turning to the army under Lord Roberts at

Bloemfontein it is quite apparent on reading

the reports of the sick lists, that his troops reached there entirely exhausted and much in need of recuperation. Nothing else can explain the absence of any effort to keep the Boer army in touch, and by a vigorous pursuit to force it to fight a dis astrous action or to disperse. The sluggishness of the cavalry movements for so many days after the occupation of Bloemfontein may be put down to the same may interfere with navigation and dredging cause as the inaction of the infantry. With regard to the various Boer commandos that the work would not be injurious to reported trekking to the porth, it seems probable, that in some cases, the same body, seen at different points on its route, is the subject of several despatches. Those that have not already evaded the British patrols and reconnoitring parties, must soon he heard of as it is to be presumed that Gen. French is not scouring the country for nothing. region. Mining was successfully carried The surmise that was ventured in these on last year along the beach sands for a notes at the time of the occupation of Bloemfontein, that Mr. John Fraser, who headed the deputation that received Lord Roberts, would be rewarded for his defection by being placed at the head of the new administration of the Free State, has been justified by the many thousands of years of denudation a event. Mr. Fraser has been nominated by Lord great deal of this gold-bearing quartz has Roberts to the post of Administrator. Reports still vary as to the intention of the Boers to make more than a perfunctory stand at Kroonstad. Much will depend on the nature of the country and the course of events in Natal. Should Gen. Buller display the intention several times anticipated here, to operate a heavy flanking movement through the Utrecht district toward the Delagoa Baythe southwesterly corner of Swaziland to through the sand to a depth of two to five north of the Valsch River, where flanking operations will be less feasible than in the tigations proved that this was the case. tively threatened, the advanced centre south Dredging is practical because the sea is of the Vaal must be drawn back, Laings Nek shallow for a considerable distance from | would be evacuated and the last line of regular the beach and, in fact, the larger vessels | defence, with Pretorla as its strategic centre, cannot approach the shore, but are obliged | would have to be taken up. The intentions talk of connecting both these ports with | Gen. Cronje will happen during the campaign. will not interfere with navigation along affair show beyond a doubt that it was due en-

It was celebrated as a glorious event.

the infallibility of Scripture, an unequivocal expression of divine truths, (not words), the inspiration of which is the very mainspring of Christian effort?-or flaunting non-essential thecause man-made) differences of formule, church nolity, confessions (not inspired), even the restoration of the original conception of a

divine ordinance, as standards of inter-Christian warfare?

How much longer will the divided Church persist in attiring itself as a harlequin, in the accumulated furbelows of centuries? Small wonder that when Protestantism presents to heathendom its coat of many colors, the bewildered mind groping out to receive it is dazed by its kaleldescope variety and fails to perceive the harmony of the whole!

Assuredly, the time is ripe for the religious world to lay aside the musty though time-honored robes of denominationalism and to appear clad in the radiant garment of Christianity alone, the light of whose truth and purity unobscured by dogma, shall penetrate and bless the most benighted mind in the darkest corner of the earth. The need is pressing; union is strength, division weakness, Where are preachers, where are the congregations, sufficiently noble of mind and beart to east aside partisan prejudice in response to the mighty call of Christendom and of the unconverted world?

Philadelphia, March 18.

ivine ordinance, as standards of inter-Chris

PHILADELPHIA, March 18. From the Indianapolis Journal.

"What is an exit, pa?"
"Exit, Freeddy? Well, it is a Latin placard hung around on the walls in theatres and opera houses to keep people from thinking they smell fire.

Scribner's Magazine for April is noticeable for containing only one poem and one short story, the latter by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, the rest of the number being filled by the serials by Mr. Barrie and Mrs. Wharton and by illustrated descriptive articles, Gov. Roosevelt tells of Cromwell's Irish and Scotch wars, Miss Tarbell of the "Charm of Paris," and Mr. E. Seton-Thompson of the Kangaroo Rat. The war in South Africa is now working its way through the magazines, Mr. H. J. Whigham contributing a long account of Marersfontein illustrated with Mrs. Bob Tailed Bull.

WHAT IRELAND ASKS FOR

Fair Treatment From England Now Would Be a Long Step Toward Conciliation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the train coming over from New York yesterday found in THE SUNA letter from one of your correspondents asking, in substance: "What will effect reconciliation and a friendly adjustment of present conditions between Ireland and England?" The letter seemed to me to be in such good spirit, evidencing such honest mindedness, that I feet like attempting at least a partial reply, hoping thereby to excite in your correspondent and others, honestly and fairly interested in ascertaining the causes responsible for the long-existing, irrepressible antagonism that has alienated the two peoples, a spirit of investigation. Perchance the time long deterred, may be propitious for an exposition of the truth in such a way as to com-

to both The existing conditions have long puzzled civilization-why British statesmanship should. age after age, persist in applying its highest skill in a policy of irritation and attempted degradation of this high-spirited, gallant people, is beyond comprehension, while the opposite ourse, as applied to Scotland, Wales and the colonies would secure Ireland's warm-hearted friendship and make of her the highest diadem in the imperial crown. On the contrary, every attempt to conciliate and reconcile the Irish people has met with rebuke by the people of England. The present Government is in power because of its pronounced anti-Home Rule prin

mand the attention of the English people to a

better understanding between the two coun-

tries which would be of immeasurable value

What Ireland has asked for, and what Ireland wishes, and what her truest friends the work over want her to have, is simply justice and the exercise of a humanity toward her which God evidently intended human kind should enjoy on this earth, but which by penal and coercive enactment England has ever denied to Ireland. Christian civilization outside o England cannot find a reason for this policy except in religious persecution because of Ireland's persistent fidelity to its faith, or in the purpose evident to the Irish race that it meant the extermination of a people in order to destroy the living testimony of the criminal wrongs perpetrated through long years of oppression, without a parellel in the history of the world.

Any student of history can readily locate the causes of Irish discontent and hatred of British rule on Irish soil. Mr. Gladstone had no difficulty in doing so, once he stepped outside of English influence in literature. The Irish exile under an American sky has uncovered the truth for honest Englishmen, and some day, as in the case of Mr. Gladstone, it will bear fruit of immense value to both people and to

the world. God speed the day! It is true that since the advent of Mr. Par nell conditions have improved through concessions wrung from an unwilling Govern ment, but to every national aspiration of the Irish people cold refusal has been given as though a few millions of people, crippled and subjugated, were a dangerous menace to the mighty British Empire. Irish aspiration for liberty is as natural and spontaneous as is the growth of the shamrock on Irish soil. and no tyranny or oppression can ex-tinguish it except in the extinguishment of the Irish race. If it cannot find expression within British dominion, on native Irish soil, it will seek an opportunity to give it voice on other soils and under other suns, stimulated and intensified in spirit by memories of British injustice, which easily turns to enmity for England and England's interests That spirit on American soil ere another decade will drive the Union Jack, as an emblem of commerce. from American waters-Irish-American re-sponse to the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Home

The Utrecht district toward the Delagoa Bay-Pretoria Bailway. Gen. Joubert may be at once expected to withdraw all this force from Natal, and form a new line of defence from the southwesterly corner of Swaziland to Laings Nek and then westward, disputing the British afvance to the Vaal at Kroonstad and other points in the lines of hills north of the Valsch River, where flanking operations will be less feasible than in the centre of the Free State. The weak part of the Index of truth and fair play, and especially all lovers of truth and fair play, and especially all lovers of truth and fair play, and especially one of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially of the old school, Mrs. Prior being especially of the old school, Mrs. Prior being especially of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially one of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially one of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially one of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially one of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially one of the old school. Mrs. Prior being especially one of the old school. Mrs. Prior being e Rule bill.
In the Irish exile and his descendants this nerth of the Valseh River, where flanking operations will be less feasible than in the centre of the Free State. The weak part of the Boer defence, after the British cross that the beer defence, after the British cross the would be evacuated and the last line of regular defence, with Fretoria as its strategic centre, would have to be taken up. The intentions attributed to Lord Roberts of manouvering the Boers into positions where they can be captured by detachments might be feasible were his whole force as mobile as that of the Boers, but there is no probability that another event like the surrounding of Gen. Crone will hippen during the exampaign. All the neceounts now to hand regarding that affair show beyond a dubt that it was due entirely to the Boer General's refusal to recognize the seriousness of the British preparations for a flanking movement reported several days before Gen. French's advance, and then his obsence the British preparations for the race in this country. Had the Church to-day is assailed by an established provided that the lesson of Gen. Cronie's disaster has not been neglected.

A Plea for Christian Union.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN — Sir: The Church to-day is assailed by an established provided the proposed of the propose of the where the propose of the where the propose of the star of the complete of the star of the complete of the star of the provided the defences, at no control the star of the proposed of the propose of the star of the provide of the sample of the race in this country. Had the desired that the which addity, because more institiously destroyed the propose of the star of the propose of the star of the provided that the world would result in a moral chaos out of which no asstatic cult could evolve order.

How can leaders in the Church so far forged their high calling as to the country of the propose of the propose of the propose of

of the comrades who have died for England?
The first time in 700 years that British sovereignty has spoken a kind word or extended a gracious act to anything Irish is now. Any time within the reign of the present Sovereign her word would have lifted Iroland from the slough of despond and made her an ally. Mayhap she has relented. Every friend of Ireland hopes and trusts that during her coming visit to Ireland Irish chivalry will predominate and respect the woman, if it cannot the Sovereign.

That it is to secure recruits to fill the decimated ranks of her Irish regiments, rather than a gracious appreciation of Irish worth and sacrifice, that prompts her friendly expression in behalf of Ireland at this late day, let us hope is not true. It may be the dawn following the long night of Ireland's woe. Certainly it will be easy for British power to change the conditions and establish friendship where hatred, and opposition, and doubt, now exist. Certainly the greater Ireland beyond the seas will welcome and encourage such a happy event. Britain may as well understand that every turn of the screw in crushing what is left of Ireland but adds to the Ireland abroad—daily growing more powerful in wealth, strength and though we have to construct a power strong enough to exact it, and create the opportunity in England's difficulty to secure it. Yet we do not desire to mennee the British Empire; we would prefer being friendly and preserve its integrity as a factor in civilization. It is for Englandmen to say, by completing the work to which Mr. Gladstone devoted the few last years Integrives a factor in dividization. It is for building men to say, by completing the work to which Mr. Gladstone devoted the few last years of his life, which was as much for the preservation and peace of his beloved Britain as for justice to Ireland. Ireland asks for but what every Christian people in civilization save she is entitled to enjoy.

Baltimonic, March 18. BALTIMORE. March 18.

Major Byrne has been for years a pillar of the Irish cause in the United States, and with the late Eugene Kelly was a large contributor to the expenses of Mr. Gladstone's last election, which was fought on the Home Rule issue]

The Late Bob Tailed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: The will of the late Mr. Bob Tailed Bull, Uncapapa Indian, has been probated in this county by H. R. PORTER. BISMAROK, N. D., March 2L.

GHEAT FUTURE FOR BASIC-STEEL The South's Advantage in Developing the

Industry. From the Boston Evening Transcript. BALTIMORE, March 22 .- Mr. Stephen Jeans of London, one of the world's authorities on the iron and steel industry, and, for many years, Secretary of the British Iron and Steel Institute, reviews in an elaborate article in this week's Manufacturers' Record the outlook of possible supplies or material in European and American fields, discusses the relative capacity of Bessemer and basic-ores, and in conclusion

BRYS "To those who possess fron-ore properties, or whose manufacturing and general industrial interests are bound up in the Southern States, it should be a matter of satisfaction to know that the future is likely to have in store vast increase of demand for the ores of which Alabama, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee possess such great stores-those specially suited for the basic-steel industry. It is probable that in respect of such supplies the South does not possess any special advantage over the Mesaba range, but the South does possess the unquestionable advantage of having the ores and the fuel in juxtaposition, while the Mesaba ores are nearly a thousand miles from the most convenient coal field, and are, moreover, much farther from tidewater than the chief deposits of the South. If this means anything it surely points to the fact that the South could hardly go wrong in throwing spirit and enterprise into the development of its basic-steelindustry, which in all countries alike is so likely to become the steel business par excellence of the future. Rather more than two months of the year have already passed into history. During those two months, so far as the figures are accommand, the output of pig from has been considerable larger than that of the corresponding period of last year. antage over the Mesaba range, but the South

the output of pig from has been considerable larger than that of the corresponding period of last year.

"In the United States the rate of pig from output has been nearly 1.500,000 tons a year in excess of 1859. In Great Britain the increase of output has been at the rate of fully 250,000 tons over 1869, and in Germany and Belgium the advance has been quite equal to that of the first two months of 1899. Very few people expect that before the end of the current year there will be any material slump in prices. On the other hand, there is no general expectation that the prevailing boom will be continued at its present level much beyond the current year. It must not be overslooked that it has already lasted longer and has assumed greater dimensions than any previous period of prosperity. It is no doubt true that every boom has its own special genesis and is to a large extent a law unto itself. That law in the present case may be summed up in three words—armaments, electricity and sanitation. Three shibboleths are still prominently to the front and appear likely to remain so. The minor demands are legion, and these are all pressing their claims, so that there is really good cause to suppose that we have reached a permanently higher standard of fron and steel demands and of higher prices."

"Uncle Tom's" First Cast.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letters of Mr. Aaron Vanderwerker and Col. Th Allston Brown in late issues of THE SUN. containing reminiscences of the early performe ances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are interesting to veteran theatregoers; but neither of them goes quite far enough in recalling the names of all the members of the cast at the old Chatham Theatre during the seasons of 1853-54. Mr. Vanderwerker says that C. K. Fox appeared as Marks and his brother, G. L., as Gumption Oute. This, I think, is a mistake. C. K. Fox was too young at that time to appear on the stage in the part named. Unless my memory is at fault G. L. Fox played both characters. George C. Howard, father of "Little Cordelia." did not remain long in the cast at the Chatham in the character of St. Clair. J. B. Howe, an English actor, was substituted early in the season and remained with the company until the close, N. B. Clarke, who in private life was a Mr. Belden, the proprietor of a large boarding house on the corner of Madison and Catherine streets, was the Simon Legree, and he filled the rôle with all the necessary ferocity. He was for many years atterward a member of the Old Bowery company, playing heavy villain parts with great success. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Prior were the George and Eliza Harris of the Chatham cast. They were both excellent players of the old school, Mrs. Prior being especially one of the most careful, capable and versatile actresses of her day. She appeared as a member of many New York companies, and nothing she did in the histrionic line was ever open to adverse criticism. That wonderful old lady, Mrs. W. G. Jones, whom the writer has seen many times in his boyhood, and who is still a well-preserved link uniting the stage of to-day rôle with all the necessary ferocity. He was never had a better representative.

Musical effects had a good deal to do with
the success of the drama in those early days of
its existence. J. B. Howe, who played the
part of St. Clair was a fairly good actor with a
strong barytone voice, and in the act following
that in which Era dies he sang with considerable
pathos, while tolding a supposed portrait of
the dead child in his hand, a ballad beginning
with the words:

Lonely hera and worn with address.

Lonely here and worn with sadness No loved child's sweet voice I hear, &c. Eva's song, addressed to her father, on her deathbed, beginning: When your daughter's ta'en away and your heart is filled with care. When with angels I shall pray for your peace and confort here. Shall poor Uncle Tom be free? Papa, promise this to me, &c.,

never failing to bring down the house in a flood of tears.

Topsy's famous ditty:

Oh, white folks, I was never born,
Annt Sue raised me on the corn,
Sent me errands night and morn,
Chin a ring a ring a ricket, &c., Chin a ring a ring a ricket. &c., each verse followed by a plantation breakdown, was never better done than by Mrs. George C. Howard, the most natural and best Topsy, in every respect, that the stage has ever seen. So many recollections of those happy years, in connection with the atrical events, crowd upon one-those of the "Uncle. Tom" period at the Chatham in particular—that no communication of ordinary length would begin to embody them all. Many New Yorkers, like the writer, now on the shady side of fifty will recall with pleasurable regret the afternoons at the old Chatham, where we went with an extra sunply of pocket handkerchiefs to weep over the woes of Uncle Tom and the pathetic death of Era.

March 23.

MARCH 23.

No Misunderstanding. From the Chicago Tribune

"You are welcome," said the man who had just given up his seat in the crowded street car. "I didn't say anything, sir," haughtily an-awered the woman who had just sat down. "I know you didn't ma'am." he rejoined, beaming upon her with great cordiality.

"Do you wish any spring poetry to day," inquired a long-haired caller, and the lamblike editor reached for his gun. The caller saw the motion and

"Shoot if you will this long-haired head, but do not kill the post dead," he crouned softly, "Did I understand you to say you would like some spring postry to-day?" he added, with mild insistence "I would like it as well to-day as any day," re-plied the editor, "but I do not like it any day, There's housed saning, and moving and a superabundance of bile and torpid livers and influenza and enough other things to contend with in the

spring without having any poetry shoved in on us." visitor; "listen," and he pulled out a dingy-looking sitp of paper and read: "There bursts the jonquil from the earth To meet the growing showers, And there the crocus preens its plumes,

The rooster of the flowers." "What do you think of that?" "Who in thunder ever heard of a flower being a

rooster?" queried the editor. "The most unlimited poetic license will not permit that sort of a wrench to the imagination." "Steady, steady, my Pegasus," said the visitor scothingly. "I knew you would be kicking out of the traces, and I don't blame you, for there is a

really startling thought in that suggestion. It is plain enough when you see it."
"Which isn't saying that anybody can ever see it," "Only the blind will not see. Now observe please, The crocus is the rooster of the flowers is what I

said, didn't I? And I am right, for the rooster is a grow cuss, ain't he? Now, what have you got to say?" And what the editor said was not fit for publica-

Upsetting Arithmetical Tradition. Jack-How did you came out on that buildog

Dick-Lost over a hundre | per vent, on the trans-

Jack-Oh I gless not. A hundred per cent is all Dick-Think so, do you? Well, I paid \$10 for the

pup and then I had to give a boy a dollar to take him ont and drown him. If that isn't a hundred and ten per cent. loss, I'd like to know what you call it.